

For the Memphis Appeal.
EPIGRAM

The line of our daily existence and error,
Was ended I'm told, by a author of love.
With his countrymen a coin the dinner was bought;
Old Eddy, twisted, ate more than he ought;
So the Devil came up, with many nice bows,
And took him down home to attend to his cows.
Old Satan, beware! For the herdman you've got
Will steal all your cattle—then pluck your pet;
Was your fine widow and seine on your sceptre,
Rule your dark realm and laugh loud at your spectre.

So, if only you would keep, & live safely do as it,
Or soon 'twill be found in Baldy's tight noose;
And Prosperine guard, or he'll win her soft love—
But one thing I'll grant—he'll ne'er take her above.
So feed well with plenty this Contractor-in-Chief,
He'll soon be a good, substantial, honest, hard

Why Methylene and Freon were Re-
quired.
Correspondence of the Richmond Sentinel
Harrison's Crossing, Va. May 3.—From

Northern papers of the South, and other and higher authority, I learn the cause of the delay in the movement of the army of the Potomac. It has transpired that when Gen. Grant assumed command of the United States armies he represented to the President that in case of the war

itude of the trust confided to him, he felt it incumbent upon him to fortify himself by all the means in his power, and in particular he needed the moral support which the employment of Generals McCallan and Fremont, representing two great phases of public opinion, would give

Gen. Grant then proceeded to reorganise the

arrives on another basis. His thought it best to bring several "Western" generals to his aid, and displace many who had served under McClellan. This has not worked satisfactorily, and General Grant is understood to have admitted, while satisfied with the number and material of

his army, a necessary precaution, the morrow. He returned to Washington on Monday, therefore, with a peremptory demand for the services of Gen. McClellan in the forthcoming campaign, and refused to move the army until his demands are complied with. It is also very urgent that

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a joint resolution urging Lincoln to discharge the Pennsylvania troops when their time is out.

Two gentle looking boys, about eighteen years of age, arrived here on Monday, on their way to join Cowan's Vicksburg battery. They are from Southern Illinois, and have been in Vicksburg for the past five months. In the ca-

quacy of scholars, where they became disgusted with Abolitionism, and determined to join the Southern army. After making the necessary arrangements, they slipped through the Yankee lines and made their way to Gen. Adams' headquarters, where they made their wishes known.

were mustered into the Confederate service, and furnished with transportation to Dalton. Our citizens freely furnished them with money to defray their expenses, and they expressed themselves delighted with the kind treatment they had received since they reached our lines.

They state that a row took place between five or six hundred copperheads, who had refused to re-enlist, and about the same number of Abolitionists, one day last week, on the plantation of Col. Hebron. The Abolitionists had been denouncing the copperheads as cowards, when

the copperheads banded themselves together, formed in line of battle, and swore they could whip every white and black Yankee about the place. A regiment of infantry had to be sent out to quell the riot.

refusing to re-enlist, declaring that they will not be put upon a level with the negro, and if the war is to be waged for the negro, the abolitionists must do the fighting themselves. They do not believe that more than one-half the old army will re-enlist, and that more than half the

army will be sent, and they would not do it out for the large bounties paid them. They believe that if Morgan or Forrest were to go into Southern Illinois, thousands of men would join him and fight for Dixie.—Brandon (Miss.) *Republican*.

☞ The following documents fully explain themselves. The conduct of the subaltern officers mentioned is worthy of emulation and cannot be too highly commended:

HEADQUARTERS GIBSON'S BRIGADE, May 6.
The brigadier-general commanding announces to his command that the subaltern officers of the 13th Louisiana volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Campbell, commanding, have resolved to

carry muskets in the impending battle. This noble act of patriotism crowns the gallant regiment, whose ranks have been thinned on so many fields, with a reputation that reflects honor upon the brigade, and the State to which it belongs. By command of Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS STEWART'S DIVISION, May 6, 1864.—I, the major-general commanding, take great pleasure in calling attention to the unswerving and patriotic conduct of the com-

pany officers of the 13th Louisiana regiment, Gibson's brigade, who, in consideration of the reduced condition of their several companies, have resolved to take a musket into the next engagement. Such devotion to the cause in which we are engaged is commended as worthy

of imitation, and is the surest guarantee of the final result of this great struggle. By command of Major-General Stewart
R. A. HATCHER, A. A. O.
Capt. Harry C. S. A. is at Raleigh, Miss.

exchanging cotton yarns and osanaberge for bacon, at the following rates: one five-pound bunch of thread for eleven pounds of bacon; one yard of osanaburg for a pound of bacon.

PICKLED PORK EQUAL TO FRESH—A lady contributor, at Perry, Illinois, sends the following directions: "Let the meat cool thoroughly; cut into pieces four to six inches wide; weigh them, and pack as tight as possible in the barrel, salt-brine your huckle. Cover the meat with brine

made as strong as possible. Pour off a gallon of the brine, and mix with it one table spoonful of saltpetre for every hundred pounds of meat, and return it to the barrel. Let it stand one month; then take out the meat; let it drain *Examine, however.* That this brine is an iron bottle.

and add one quart of molasses or two pounds of sugar, and boil until perfectly clear; when it is cold return the meat to the barrel, and pour on the brine. Weigh it down, and you will have the sweetest meat that you ever tasted."

Arrival and Closing of Halls.
By Georgia Railroad—Due daily at 10.30 p.
M., and close daily at 6 p. M.
By Atlanta and West Point Railroad—Due
daily at 10.30, and close daily at 6 p. M.

By Western and Atlantic Railroad—Due daily at 1 A. M., and close daily at 3 P. M.

Office Hours—Open at 8 A. M. and close at 1 P. M.; open at 2:30 P. M., and close at 6 P. M.
Sunday—Open at 8 A. M., and close at 2 A. M.; open at 5 P. M., and close at 6 P. M.
T. C. Howard, P. M.

Attention, Militia!
HEADQUARTERS FULTON COUNTY MILITIA,
Atlanta, Ga., May 10, 1904.
General Orders No. 1.]

IN pursuance of an order received this day, through the Adjutant-General of the Government and Commander in Chief of this State, I hereby ordered:

1. That all persons liable to Militia duty in this County (being all those between the ages of 16 and 60 not in the service of the Confederate States) do assemble at

the City Hall, in the City of Atlanta. THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of being armed and equipped for local defense.

II. Officers commanding Companies will have their entire companies present at the above mentioned time

By order of Z. A. Rice, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Pulaski County Militia.

THOMAS W. CHANDLER,
Adjutant.